Legal Protection for Working Women.

ization, working women, with the excep-tion of those in household service, have

their wrongs inquired into and their rights procured even if the law has to claim them.

Statistics show that over 11,000 appli-cations for help have been made during

to the cause, but there are many expenses

connected with the organization which reach the sum of \$5,000 a year. This is subscribed for in small amounts. Ten

dollars makes the donor a member for one

year. The payment of \$50 during any one year makes the subscriber a member

for life. It hardly seems credible that ladies in society, who live luxuriously, drive out daily in their own carriages, and have attendants at their beck and call to

gratify every whim, can be oppressors to

their own sex, but this has been proven

over and over again by the books of the society and the actions of the lawyers.

These very women, perhaps only from thoughtlessness, certainly from careless-

ness, if not a more ungenerous spirit, turn away, or cause to be turned away,

the hard worked seamstress or the tired out dressmaker with her bill unpaid.— New York Press.

Chains for Pussian Pelsoners.

ers wear their chains, which some, like the author of "Called Back," would have

us believe is under their trousers. But

this is purely a hoax. I have in my pos-

session pairs of Russian handcuffs and leg

chains, and a prison suit which I obtained

in Siberia, where also I saw scores, not to say hundreds, of leg chains. The last consist each of two rings, to be riveted around the ankles, and attached by a

chain thirty inches long, which, for con-venience in walking, is suspended in the middle by a strip of leather from the waist. Between the rings and the pris-

oner's skin there is worn first a coarse woolen stocking and over that a piece of

thick linen cloth; then come the trousers, over which is bound round the shin a

leather gaiter. How, then, could these

chains be worn under the trousers? The

chains in my possession weigh five and a quarter pounds, the handcuffs two; but of these latter I should observe that in

oing across Siberia and through its pris

a desperado, who, to the crime for which

he was judged, added that of murder in the prison.—Henry Lansdell, D. D., in

Parisian Lack of Comfort.

not the many comforts about them that we Americans have in our so much younger country. To begin with, they are only beginning to have gas put into

their houses from garret to cellar; tele-

phones in private homes are few and far

between, and the messenger boy system is not even known. You can get a mes-

senger, it is true, but he is not the bright,

agile American boy, but a man grown old with hard work. Then he is called by the dignified name of commissionaire, and ex-

pects to be made much of accordingly, and never half does his work. I have

already spoken of the poor arrangements

for fires. Could we transfer some of our fire brigades to this fair land, the good

general use of elevators is only just mak-

that have become second nature to us are still to be heard of in the city of cities .-

"Here is a curious thing," said a doctor,

as he walked through an Eric railroad train the other day. "This smoking car

seats fifty persons, and yet there is sel-

dom a chance for a seat after the train

starts out of New York. The men in this

car have gone into the country at consid-

erable expense and disadvantage for the

sake of their healths. The only time they

spend at home is at night, and most of it

in their bedrooms in heated houses where

the air is very little different from that in a city bedroom. They spend from two to four hours of the only leisure they have in this car, where the air is so

vitiated with tobacco that though I am an

old smoker it makes me as sick in fifteen

minutes as did my first cigar. It is safe to say that the health of these men would

have been better guarded had they stayed in town."—New York Sun.

The Young Art Critic.

A bright youngster who visited the Coreoran art gallery the other day was

apparently very deeply impressed with that famous little example of Italian sculpture, "The Forced Prayer." It will be remembered that the statue represents

a small boy in a very abbreviated gar-ment who holds his chubby hands to-

gether in front of him in an attitude of

prayer, while his small face represents

his return home somewhat in this wise:

New Artesian Woll at Paris.

The artesian well of Place Hebert, at Paris, has just been finished, after twenty-

two years' work on it. It was necessary to bore to a depth of 2,860 feet to reach

water, and such depth was attained only with the greatest difficulty. The work

had to be stopped several times, either on account of the hardness of the strata tra-

versed or of the crushing of the metallic

tubing caused by the pressure of the earth. The new well is the third of the

public wells of Paris, the others being

those of Grenelle and Passy. Its diameter is 5½ feet and the weight of the tubing

The cost of this important undertaking was \$500,000.—Scientific American.

Sergeant Young of the Elizabeth street

station is the authority for the assertion that the Italian colony of the old bloody

of the water that it furnishes is \$4;

The temperature

about 880,000 nounds.

'An', papa, I sawed a little image of a

what had been chasin' a little chicken

very possible shade of disgust and rebel-

Paris Cor. The Argonaut.

Each day that I live here, certain things strike me more forcibly in this great city, and just now I am trying to solve the problem of why the French people have

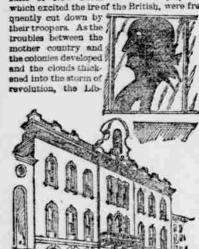
A point on which false information has been spread relates to the manner prison-

OF TAMMANY HALL.

A HISTORIC POLITICAL SOCIETY IN THE METROPOLIS.

Matters of Some Interest Regarding the Building Recently Ruined by Fire Where the Society for So Many Years

New York's Tammany society, whose hall was recently ruined by fire, is a very old asso-ciation. Its originators are said to have been the Liberty Boys, who at the time of those angry disputes which preceded the revoluere in the habit of erecting liberty poles with appropriate ceremonies in the state of New York. These liberty poles, which excited the ire of the British, were fre

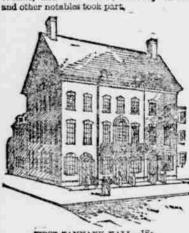


TAMMANY HALL AND BROKEN WINDOW. erty Boys became more aggressive and their acts resulted in numerous conflicts. They had songs bearing on the questions at issue, among the most popular of which was "The Liberty Tree," composed by Thomas Paine. The following was the refrain: From the east to the west, blow the trumpet to

arms, Thro' the land let the sound of it fice; Let the far and the near all unite with a cheer in defense of our Liberty Tree.

There is likely some connection between these raisings of liberty poles and the pine tree, which was a common device on colonia.

The Tammany society, or Columbian order, was founded in 1789. At first it was not exclusively a political society, but was partly benevolent, one of its objects being to civilize the Indians and make trading citizens of them. In July, 1790, the Tammany society made its first public appearance. The oceasion was the visit of a number of Cherokee Indian chiefs to New York for the purpose of making a treaty with a view to sellng a large tract of their lands. The memthe wigwam and marched to the Battery, dressed in Indian costume, received the "braves" and escorted them to the wigwam. There was a grand "powwow," in which Gov-ernor Clinton, Thomas Jefferson, secretary of state, and Gen. Knox, secretary of war,



FIRST TAMMANY HALL-ISIA In 1792 there was a calebration by the society of the third centennial of the discovery of America by Columbus and a monument to the discoverer was erected in the museum, which was contained in the second story of a building on Broad street, New York, In this museum were kept the battle axes, toma-hawks, clubs, pipes, etc., and other presents which had been received by the society. It was under the care of a doorkeeper. Gardiner Baker was the first incumbent. He was permitted to charge a small entrance fee, came so exorbitant in his charges that it produced trouble. The matter was finally compromised by Baller's agreeing to admit the members of the society free, When the nucleus of Scudder's, which was later

In 1799 the Wigwam was located very near where the New York postoffice building is now, and looked out on the road to Boston thow Park row) which ran through open fields. These fields were the some of many of the conflicts between the troopers and the Liberty boys prior to and during the Revolu-



TAMMANY HALL-1860.

tion. In 1783 the ground about the building was lowered and a stone wall built about it. It had become a "tavern" and was used as a place of resort of veterans of the revolution—the Sons of Liberty—wherein to smoke and drink and fight their battles over again, The son-in-law of Abraham Martling, the proprietor, Wm. B. Cozzins (the West Point hotel proprietor), became his partner and was one of the lessess of the old Tammany halt. In 1799 the Broad street building was torn down and the Tammany society took rooms at Martling's tavern, which became the first Tammany hall. After 1808 a subscription was started for a new hall. Twenty-eight ousand dollars was raised and a building erected in 1811 on the corner of Nassau and you call this?"

During the war of 1813 the Tummany soclety was active in work connected with the war and its ball was beadquarters for consultation. The general committee were all Democrats of prominence, and its members were in favor of the war, while the Federals were opposed to it. During the early part of the century Tammany continued to grow in

as a political society. In 1867 a new hall was built on Fourteenth street, and on July 4, 1868, the society took mion of it. Some ten years before this pal

move one of Tammany's most remarkable leaders, Fernando Wood, came into power. Being ousted by Tweed and others, Wood organized Mozart Hall as an opposition society, defeated Tammany and regained the

control of the city government.

The Sweeny-Tweed regime, the battle fought by Tweed and his followers against the Young Democracy, Tweed's victories and his final overthrow, are matters of recent

At the fire which destroyed the hall recently a singular incident occurred. A fireman in breaking one of the windows made a fracture which is very like the profile and head of George Washington.

NORTH CAROLINA NOMINEES.

Fowle and Holt, Dockery and Pritchard, Before the People.

Daniel G. Fowle, Democratic nominee for overnor of North Carolina, was born in Washington, Beaufort county, N. C., in 1831. At 20 years of age he was graduated at Princeton college with bonor, and, returning to North Carolina, studied law. He was admitted to the bar in 1853, and soon after became a resident of Ruleigh. He soon became a lawyer of eminence, but his career as an attorney was interrupted to enter the Confederate service as a lieutenant of infantry. He was made major and assistant commissary of subsistence, but was soon after promoted to be lieutenant colonel. He was captured by Burnside's force at the battle of Roanoke Island in 1862, but was paroled not long after. In the autumn of the same year he was elected to the legislature, and upon its adjournment Governor Vance made him adjutant general. In 1863 he resigned and again entered the legislature. At the close of the war he was made a judge of the North

Carolina superior court.
Judge Fowle resigned his judgeship in 1867; since that time he has held a number of positions of trust.

ions of trust.

Col. Thomas M. Holt, the nominee of the Democratic party of North Carolina for the position of lieutenant governor, was born July 15, 1831, in Orange county, in that por-



COL. T. M. HOLT. J. C. PRITCHARD. O. H. DOCKERY. tion which later was made Alamance county

He was educated at Caldwell institute, Hillsbero, and attended the State university at Chapel Hill in 1849. He was a classmate of Senator Z. B. Vance and Judge Thomas Settle, of the Florida supreme court. He left the university and went to Philadelphia, at the wish of his father, applying himself to mercantile pursuits, remaining there until 1851, when his father, Edwin M. Helt, who had built the first plaid mills south of the ing a large tract of their lands. The mem-bers of the Tammany society assembled at the entire property and made his son managing partner in the business. In 1860 Col. Holt purchased a cotton factory which he has made one of the largest in the state. His family owns no less than fourteen cotton mills. Col. Holt was for many years one of the largest and most sucfarmers in the state, owning thousands of acres of productive land. He was for ten years or more president of the North Carolina State Agricultural society. In 1869 he became a director of the North Carolina railroad, and has for about seventeen years been its president. He has been repeatedly elected to the legislature and in 1884-5 was speaker of the house. He was nominated by the state convention at Raleigh June 1, 1888, to be lieutenant governor.

> Col. Oliver H. Dockery, the Republican nomines for governor of North Carolina, lives in Richmond county, the county of his birth, and is now 58 years of age. His father, Hon. Alfred Dockery, was for many years a man of prominence in North Carolina and was twice elected to congress. Col. Dockery was graduated at the U. sity of North Carolina, and then read law. but did not practice, preferring agricultural various offices, both in the state and nation. He was an elector in 1800 on the Rell and Everett ticket, and convassed his district for the Union. He was active and influential in the "Peace" movement of 1864, and sided materially in the reconstruction of the state. In 1808 he carried his district for congress by a large majority. He was re-elected and was placed on the committee on reconstruction. He urged the payment of lovel claimants for property taken for the use of the army and balances due consus takers for 1860, and to mail contractors for services rendered before the war. He was also active in behalf of educational interests, introducing a bill setting spart a portion of the public lands throughout the nation for common school purposes. As chairman of the committee on freedmen's affairs, he favored measures promoting schools and other means for the improve ment of the colored people. In 1882 he was elected congressman at large.

> Jeter C. Pritchard, the Republican nominee for lieutenant governor of North Caroline, is the youngest man on the ticket and was born at Jonesboro, Tenn., July 12, 1857. academy and at Odd Fellows' institute in that state, and later learned the printer's trade, working first as a journsyman on The Union Flag, a Republican paper published at Jonesboro. In 1875 to removed his resi-dence to North Carolina and began the pubdence to North Carolina and began the publication of a paper at Bakersville. The same year he married. He took part in his first political campaign that year, on the Republican side, and in 1876 made a series of speeches in favor of Hayes and Wheeler. In 1878 he again canvassed his county. He was for several years a deputy United States marshal. In 1879 he removed to Marshall, the county seat of Madison county, and in the county seat of Garfield next year was the campaign for Gardeld, next year, was sub-elector in soveral counties and made an active canvass. In 1884 he was elected a member of the lower house of the legislature by a handsome majority. In 1886 he was again elected, this time receiving the largest majority ever secured by his party in his county, or by any candidata. In 1887 he obtained license as an attorney, and now

Arabella-Why are you having the sleeves of your gowns made so full, Nel-

Nellic-Purposely, dear. I want plenty of room to laugh in them. You know that that stupid English lord is to be one of our party this season.-Pittsburg Bul-

Evaporated Apple Pie. "Here, waiter! what kind of a pie do

"Apple pie, sir."
"But there is nothing in it."
"Beg pardon, sir, but we use evaporated apples in all our pies."-Boston Tran

Only Temporarily Fluent.

It is not true that Demosthenes permanently cured himself of stammering by stepping on a piece of soap one night as he was going down the cellar stairs to fix the furnace in the dark. It afforded him only temporary relief. - Somerville JourA BIG TIME IN BOSTON.

ANCIENT AND HONORABLE ARTIL-LERY OF TWO NATIONS.

They Met in the Town Famous for Its Baked Reans, and the Americans Showed the Englishmen the Yankee Elephant. Portraits of Prominent Members.

The 250th anniversary of the organization of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery compasy, of Boston, was recently celebrated in that city with great pomp and flourish of trumpets, and the parent company from Eng-land came over and helped them make old Feneuil hall ring with witty speechmaking

and the clinking of giasses.

The English Ancient and Honourable (with a m Artillery company is one of the oldest military organizations in existence, having first married to the sound of fite and drawn in 1537-twenty-seven years before Shakespeare was born, twenty-one years before Elizabeth ascended the throne of England and the first arms they carried were bows and

orable Artillery company of Boston was or-ganized, and its work was of a far more active and dangerous nature than that of the parent company, the extent of whose exploits was probably little more than an occasional suppression of a 'prentices' riot.

When the first white settlers settled in Massachusetts, as is known to every school boy who has read his history of the colonies, they were surrounded by wild and savage tribes of Indians, who were exceedingly treacherous, and who, jealous of the foothold the whites were gaining on the soil, barassed them continually, thus rendering the subject of military protection most engrossing.



SOME OF THE AMERICAN HONORABLES. Several of the settlers had been members of the Honourable Artillery company of London, and were men who had in that way become somewhat proficient in martial duties, and it occurred to these to establish such a company in their new colony.

A petition was sent to Governor Winthrop for a charter of incorporation, but it was refused, the governor stating in a letter that he considered it dangerous "to erect a standing authority of military men," which might easily in time overthrow the civic power if ight fit to do so. It was also supposed that religious feeling had much to do with the refusal, as several of the prominent members of the company were warm adherents of into the colony. Finally, however, after considerable persistence, a charter was obtained, and in 1638 the company became a regularly organized and permanent factor.

It has been a matter of doubt as to what the uniform of the company was, or whether it had any on its formation, the records for sixty years having been lost, but it is probable that dark coats and buff vests and small clothes were worn on parades, as they are thus described by Rev. Dr. Benjamin Coleman, who preached the centennial sermon in 1738. The next uniform adopted was scarlet cont, crimson silk stockings and light colored small clothes, shoes with silver buckles and a large cocked hat trimmed with gold lacequite a gorgeous outfit, and one which no doubt had a tremendous effect upon the pretty maids of Boston.

In the summer of 1772 a new uniform was adopted, consisting of blue coats and lapels, with yellow buttons, small clothes, shoes with silver buckles and clubbed wigs. pursuits. He has been repeatedly elected to members of the company seem to have held for at one time regularity of uniform was



CAPT. WOOLNER-WILLIAMS. SOME OF THE ENGLISH HONOURABLES. disregarded altegether, each member wearing whatever kind of clothes that happened to tickle his fancy the most. This was finally squelched, however, and a regular

uniform was insisted upon. The Ancient and Honorable Artillery company has bravely gone through all the wars that have ever taken place in North America, either as a body or the members voluntarily enlisting as individuals. In the war of the Revolution many of them were killed, and the company always held itself in readiresent any British invasion on the city of Boston. In the civil war the ranks of the company were very much depleted by the loss of many of the members who had gone to the front and been killed in battle. At the close of the war, however, a large accession of members took place, and at the present time there is an active roll of 575 members, faw having resigned or been discharged

for the past few years. The Ancient and Honorable Artillery company prides itself a great deal upon the blue blood which circles through its veins. Not one of its members but can trace his ancestors back to some passenger on the Mayflower (which, by the way, must have been an exwedingly large ship to have baki the ancestors of all the people of Massachusetts), and ome of them will even talk confidentially of the relations which their ancestors held with William the Conqueror.

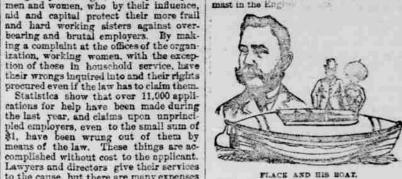
Things grow worse and worse in Russia The latest outrage was at a concert in St. Petersburg, where two selections were played by forty-eight planists upon tweny four grand planes.

Sixth ward is rapidly becoming civilized.
"At one time, he remarked the other evening, "nearly all Italians in the ward evening, "nearly all Italians in the ward had daggers and stilettoes. They were made out of rat tall files or snything that could be filed to a point. Now the pistol and razor are good enough for them. They are particularly partial to razors. When The word Birmingham, so common in naming town and cities, is composed of three words, which together mean "the hill which is the home of the broom," a

It is not necessary for a good liar to see an Italian is arrested nowadays and a razor is found on him he explains by saya sea serpent. He can describe one from ing that he wanted it for a shave. "-New York Sun.

FLACK AND HIS SCHEME.

The Working Women's Protective un-ion, which has its office in Clinton place, was organized twenty-five years ago. It was named before the word "union" meant what it does now, and is, therefore, He Proposes to Go Through the Ningura Rapids in an Open Boat. The whirlpool rapids below Niagara falls have of late years been making the acquaint-ance of a number of cranks. Now comes Mr. in some degree misleading. It is not a union in the sense of being a labor organization officered and directed by working people, but it is a society of those who Robert William Flack, who proposes to go through this whiripool on the 4th of July next. Mr Flack halls from Syracuse, N. Y., people, but it is a society of those who recognize that working women need something they do not get, a society of helpful men and women, who by their influence, aid and capital protect their more frail and hard working sisters against overbearing and brutal employers. By making a complaint at the officers of the organization, working women, with the exceptance of the organization. and is about 39 years of aga. He is used to water, having served first years before the mast in the Engl



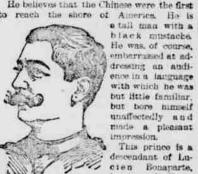
There is, it is claimed, some shadow of excuse for Mr Flack to risk his neck. He has constructed a life boat which he desires to test. For some time he experimented at home, but his boat having been completed he permitted the public to inspect her, and announced the grand trial trip on the national called, has a straight keel of 15 feet in length, with 4 feet 9 inches beam and a depth of \$4 inches. The keel is of oak, with a wrought iron shoe extending its entire length and back to protect the wheel and rudder from being broken on the rocks. The wheel, which is small, is set between the rudder and the stern. A shaft from the propeller runs to the cock pit, where it is revolved by a system of gearing worked by a crank. No joke The bootman is lashed in the boat by

means of straps. Instead of air chambers she is provided with compartments filled with a composition lighter than cork inasmuch as air chambers are hable to be crushed and the air let out. Most of the boat covered with decks. The rudder is worked by means of cords passing from the cocapit and arranged so that they may easily be made fast in any position, leaving the boat man free to attend to other matters. The weight of the whole craft is 500 pounds.

Air Finck designs the bent for a life saver He has been shipwrecked several times and consequently knows the value of a good life

boat. When he was 17 years old he ran away from home and went to sen. On one occasion he was knocked off a yard arm into a heavy sen and swam after the spin through a snow storm, for four hours. "That boy is swimming yet," said the captain, at last noticing taken abourd, and says that was the inst be knew for thirty-six hours. Another time he was wrecked with a crew on a coral reef.

Prince Roland Napoleon Bonaparts. Prince Roland Napoleon Bonaparte came America to attend the congress of an thropology at New York. At one of the sessions the prince presented copies of his works to the academy in doing so be



brother of Napo-

PRINCE BONAPARTE was born in 1858. He is consequently 30 years of ago. He famous Blane of Monaco. His wife died six body wants to pick up a horseshoe years ago, leaving him a large fortune has had no political aspirations, and is ab-

The Patency of Coffee.

Tea, except in the exaggerated form of lightly dried green tea, is a muld stimulant and sudorific, or, to use a common phrase among those who drink it, a "comforter" or "stay" Coffee is more potent than tea. It not only arrests waste of tissue, but it also possesses qualities which bring it very near to the limits of the range of dangerous druga If we take theine, the aikaloid of ten-and we may practically leave out of consideration the difference between black tea and green-and compare it with the corresponddifferences. Coffee is more immediate and strong cup of coffee will act on the moment and is sometimes employed by medical men as an emetic. Or, again, a cup of hot coffee will recruit a man who has suffered from a violent shock, where a cup of warm tea would be not much better or more efficacious than a basin of gruel. It may be agreed, then, that coffee properly prepared is a drink for men rather than for women --Saturday Review.

William L. Bancroft. Hon, William L. Bancroft, who has been appointed superintendent of the United States Railway mail service, was born in 1825 at Martinsburg, N. Y. His parents moved to Detroit, Mich., when the boy was years of age. They afterward went to Milwaukee, where young Bancroft learned the printer's trade.

lion. But our youngster had a different explanation of the motive of the statue, which he tersely stated to his father on He afterwards edited The Pontiac (Mich.) Gazette and The Port Huron (Mich.) Observer. in his night gown. An' he des catch de little chicken up in his hands an' he squoshed it."—Washington Hatchet. He also studied law, but was oblimed to quit pracan injury to the

Mr. Bancroft held office under President Buchanan and his district under

esident Cleveland. He has been a delegate at Democratic conventions, was a member of the Michigan bouse of representatives 1859, and of the state senate in 1865. He was a year later a candidate for congress. The Chicago and Grand Trunk raftway

owes its existence to Mr. Bancroft. He was

its first president and operated the road for many years. He has always been one of the ent men in his state and is regarded as a man of energy and ability.

The introduction of American watches into England has reduced the number of gold cases marked at the London assay office from 84,844 in 1876 to 20.416 is 1895, and of silver cases from 119,894 in 1876 to 95,708 in 1886.—New York Sun.

During the Honeymoon. Chicago Young Husband - And will ever take the wedding ring from your

finger, darling?
Chicago Young Wife-Never, George;
death or divorce will alone remove it.—

LUCK ON WALL STREET.

SIGNS WHICH BROKERS BELIEVE IN-DICATIVE OF BAD FORTUNE.

Wall Street a Hotbed of Superstition. How Hunchbacks Affect the Market. The Wrong Foot Foremost-The Number 13-Lucky Saits of Clothes.

While eating lunch the other day with a prominent broker, I chanced to ask him about the stock market. Before the question was out of my mouth his hand went under the table like a flash and three ominous raps greeted my inquiry.
"Spirits?" said I, distrustfully eyeing

"Luck," he answered, sipple his coffee. "I rapped for luck, as every consilie man should when the market is referred to in a restaurant."

Outside the circle of Spiritualists hundreds of prominent persons are supersti-tious. We consider ourselves at the meridian of civilization, but, as Emerson says, we are only at the cock crowing and the morning star. Hundreds of people consult swindlers who call themselves astrologers. A large proportion of the population here believe in signs indicative of good luck or ill luck, or else they believe that certain persons are favored with good look, while others are naturally unlucky The Rothschilds will have nothing to with a man whom they consider unlucky. Commodor Vanderbilt, one of the ablest railroad financiers this country ever produced, believed in luck.

BAD LUCK ON PRIDAT. Hundreds of intelligent persons have a superstitions reluctance to engage in any important enterprise on Friday. This in-cludes as cool and matter of fact a man as Jay Gould. Under no circumstances will he use an elevator. The late Jesse Heyt, the millionaire grain merchant, would never engage in any important business undertaking on Friday, and many of the speculators on the big exchanges are similarly superstitious. They consider every Friday a Black Friday. The prejudice against Friday probably dates back to the Middle Ages, or to even a remoter period, as the day on which Christ was executed. It is only one of innumerable old super-stitions which still survive.

Many investors and speculators in Wall street are superstitions about dropping things. If they find themselves constantly dropping articles which they happen to be carrying they take it as a sign that they must sell their bonds and stocks. Many have a superstitious fear of holding stocks over a holiday.

Some firms will not display the ominous 18 if it happens to be the number of their aces of business.
"I confess," said the manager of a large

banking and brokerage house, "that I have a superstition about the 13th day of It is not generally a lucky day One unlucky instance I remember, too, about Friday A big lake steamer that plied between Buffalo and Chicago a number of years ago was launched on Friday, sailed on Friday and sank on Fri-Some stock brokers think it is very good

luck to see a hunchback. If they made some remarks in explanation which touch the deformity it will bring big were cordially received. He believes that the Chinese were the first to reach the shore of America. He is thing in the morning is a favorable sign.

a tall man with a black mustache.

black mustache.

gams Such a touch a saso supposed to cure headaches. To see a negro the first thing in the morning is a favorable sign.

In the play "Henrietta" a youth who speculates in stocks when asked by his

broker whether he wishes to buy or sell answers gravely, "I will consider it."
Then he turns his back and tosses a cent to determine his course. This is really founded partly on fact. A person in the but little familiar, habit of speculating in stocks found he but bore nime if was losing steadily. At length he hit unaffectedly and upon the idea of tessing a half deliar mode a pleasant which he always carried for luck, and if it proved to be "head" he bought the first stock that came out on the tape; if it was "tail" he sold. For a time at least he was far more successful by this method than he had ever been through the exer-

THE WRONG FOOT FOREMOST. He is consequently 30 years of age. He studied at the military school of St. Cyr.

According to the law expelling French left foot out of bed first. Others believe people would fairly marvel at such a wonpeople would fairly marvel at such a wonnot being eligible to the throne, he was not

If they meet a negro or a cross eyed expatriated. He married a daughter of the woman they spit for good luck. Every-

On the Cotton Exchange there is one prominent member who consults the dark day, when the gas is lighted, some of the brokers consider it a sign that the market will advance. Others say it is good luck to meet a Sister of Charlty.

I shouldn't care," said a popular oil operator, "to be long of 13,000 barrels of oil here and short that much in Oil City. I would make it 14,000 at all heards. Of course it is all noncense, but I should feel better to change the figures at once. Then I have an unlucky suit of clothes. It may sound laughable, but it is so. have a fine gray suit at home which I have only worn four or five times in the last three years, and it has already cost me ten times what I gave for it. I borrowed a diamond ring from a friend and thought it might give me luck. It was just the reverse. As sure as I wear that diamond ring the market breaks. Another thing, I never trade on Friday if I have seen that day a cross eyed weman or a red headed man."

One of the best known traders in the oll ring of the Consolidated Exchange will never cross a street diagonally, but al-ways at right angles. Between Wall street and Exchange place on narrow New street, on which both Stock Exchanges abut, the brokers walk in the middle of the street about as much as they do en the sidewalks; but the oil operator referred to always keeps carefully to the sidewalks, and if he has occasion to cross at the intersection of another street al-takes in each corner on the way rather than cut across cata-cornered. He has a German coin that he could not be induced

to sell. It gives good luck. Hundreds of brokers on the two Stock Exchanges consider that they have their

On the Consolidated Exchange, expecially in the shouting, gesticulating, push-ing and rellicking oil group, it is consid-ered a very bad omen to open an umbrella and raise it over the head. Putting up under all circumstances to be unnecessary. it is worse. It brings bad luck. There is a skeptical wag in the crowd, however, who on dull days, when the brokers a skylarking, will raise an umbrella and run into the trading ring and hold it over as many traders as he can. They scamper like a flock of frightened sheep. York Cor. Globe-Democrat.

Over 400 years ago "Strawberries!" was

a cry of the London streets; and the gar-den of the bishop of Ely at Holborn was don of the bishop of Ely at Holbern was famous for its fine growth of the luscious berry. Its name is an Anglo-Saxon one, supposed to be derived from its straw like stem, but quite as possibly it is derived from the circumstance of its growing amid what was called straw, or from the current of the straw. the custom of stringing and braiding the long stemmed berries into a bunch of straws, as some of the country folk de today. Beside our own numberiess varieties of the same wild berry, cultivated out of all acquaintance with its parent stock, there is an East Indian variety with showy yellow flowers, valuable only for ornament, as the fruit is worthless, and a charming Chillian species with thick, dark leaves, and a berry sometimes of a pule rose color and sometimes of a rich creamy int, and often as large as a hen's egg -

A Commercial Detective's Work. Commercial detectives occupy a field that is rarely invaded by the police or criminal detectives and unlike the latter, they never desire advertising in the markets. papers As soon as the commercial sleuth becomes known he depreciates in value rapidly until he is finally discharged, or sent into another city where he has no ac-quaintances to spot him and give him away when he is out on a night's prowl-There are several agencies in the w cities, and while you rarely hear of their operations, they must do an enormous business to pay for the large suites of offices which are supported by their

The commercial detective goes about as s man of leisure with allowance for expenses to entertain those with whom he desires to associate and his work is one of observation. His agency reports, either by letter or directly, once a week, or more frequently, on the habits of clerks, salesmen, bookkeepers and others in confidenthal positions. These reports are not always in the interest of the employer, as they do better service in the hands of life guarantee and accident insurance companies, where applications for policies specify a line of conduct that would enle the holder to a guit edge classification Whenever young men begin "bowling up too freely, or disapating to an extent that their salary will not justify, the shedowed man receives a hint of the fact together with a notice that his policy will ment in his behavior -- Giobe Democrat.

Why the Quiciest Dog Won.

Some time ago there was a dog show held in San Francisco, and, among the various prizes offered was one for the quietest dog. Upon the opening day a stranger entered the building, carrying a locked dog box, which he carefully deposited among the setter class. It con-tained a queer looking specimen of a set-ter, and the chief characteristic of the animal seemed to be that it never changed its position but sat up boldly and re-garded the spectators with a sort of stony giare that was apt to terrify the more nervous portion of them. During the judging of the dogs, the owner of this strange animal objected to its being taken there, he said, to try for the prize as the quietest dog and in justice to himself, it would be wrong to expose the pup to the excitement of being judged with the rest of the class in the ring. This demand was acceded to by the judges, and sure enough, during the whole three days of the show, this one dog was never known even to bark. Of course it obtained the special prize and the show broke up.

Afterward many dog fanciers came to the successful exhibitor to ask by what means he had got his animal so completely under control. Under promises of socrecy he divulged his plan. "The pup," said he, "is always quiet, cos why, he died two years ago and is stuffed." San Francisco dog fanciers are unanimous in their spinion to bar that exhibitor out of all subsequent meetings of their association.

The Effects of Beef Tea.

Just what the meat extractives do in a physiological puzzle. At times they appear to aid digestion. It is certain that they have some effect upon the nervous system. When one is weakened by illness or exhausted by lard work they are wonderfully savigorating. They were form-erly supposed to furnish actual nutri-ment but the tendency of opinion in later years has been to make them simply stimulants, and the experiments within a short time past have indicated very clearly that they neither form tissue nor yield energy, that, indeed, they prac-tically pass through the body unchanged and are not food at all in the sense in

In other words, when a convalencent inworker takes meat extract with his food though he is greatly refreshed thereby and really benefited, the extractives nei ther repair his tissues nor furnish him warmth or strength. But in some unex-plained way they help him to utilize the other materials of his body and of his food to an extent which without them he are strengthening, not by what they themselves suggly, but by helping the body to get and to use strength from rominent member who consults the other materials which it has Such is the spirits" for points on the market. On a interpretation of the latest experimental research - Prof. W. O. Atwater in The

Century.

A Birmingham contemporary reports a "trial of child catchera." This is a start-Hing title, but it refers neither to kidnap ing nor to any other form of crime, and It was an experiment with new appliances which had been fitted to a steam trainway engine to prevent if possible any dangerous consequences to children stray-ing on the rails. This humane purpose seems to have occupied the attention of quite a number of inventors; but the result of the experiments with their various inventions is not entirely satisvarious inventions is not entirely satisfactory. Whether the appliance consists of arms to seize child and lift it off the track, of a mouth to such the child in to a place of safety in a hollow at the back. of the engine, of an India rubber shovel sheeting to catch and hold the child, or of "a spring cushioned triangular projection" to push the child saide, or of brushes to sweep it away, confidence in the gentle-ness of the steam motor's use of its benevolent machinery when in full working trim has not been estab-lished. The malls rules of dummy shild, of course, made no win ation to its treatment; but a mathematic much not yet see her child in front of the transpay engine without approbe and The inventors will doubtiess try towin, and we hope with more success - London News.

Wan't Rendy to Inc. Edward Stirling's emimate of William Alexander, proprietor for many years of the Glasgow theatre, makes him out a remarkable character. His principal passion seems to have been ite put it mildly) a thrifty regard for the coin of the After many years' toil and penurious liv-ing he managed to buy the ground and build his Glasgow theatre, a fine structure of stone, graced with statues of Shake-spears, Milton, Byron, Scott and—William Alexander. Declining years brought com-fortable retirement to the carny Soot. While on a visit to London he was ill, and after a deal of pressing he con sented to employ a physician, who, the moment he saw him, bade him prepare for the inevitable end. Poor Alexander, starting wildly up in bed, exclaimed:

"I fear, my friend," was the dector's sad reply, "that you have no chance of

"What! what! After all me workin' an' strivin' for forty year, not to live—not to live to anjoy it? (with a deep groan) then it's a cursed shame!"—Detroit Free Press.

"Madam," the needy one said, with the sir of a man who was telling the truth, "I do not lie to you; it has been forty-eight hours since I tasted food." "Poor man! I am sorry for you. You must get something to eat. Forty-eight hours without food!" "I tell you the truth, madam," he said, gratefully pocketing the quarter. "I have kept myself so full of whicky this past week that food has been repulsive to me; but I will now try brace up and eat something. — Hebert Burdette in Chicago Journal